

Caucus To-Night.

Thus far the Democrats and Conservatives have made their selections in caucus, and they have been promptly confirmed in both Houses. The deliberations have been marked with the utmost decorum and propriety, and with an evident determination to preserve the unity of the party which won the victory for reform, in November. It is understood that a caucus of the Democratic and Conservative members will be held to-night for the choice of U. S. Senator, State Printer and Librarian, and when these matters are disposed of the Legislature will have nothing before it but grave measures of public policy, to which it will address itself with zeal and industry.

The black line was solid yesterday on supporting Ames' bloody shirt shaking.

Mr. VAUGHN of Panola, the colored Democratic member of the House, acts fully with the party both on the floor and in caucus.

UNDER the new rules of the Senate the Standing Committees were elected—heretofore they have been appointed by the Lt.-Governor.

A DISPOSITION was shown in both Houses yesterday, to charge the Executive office, and pull down the bloody shirt that is waving in the breeze.

THE negroes in Congress (including our Lynch) voted against the anti-third term resolutions. The colored people are not yet much educated in the "traditions of the Republic." They are for Massa Grant.

THE Washington Chronicle prints a letter from John W. Forney, dated London, in which he opposes the re-election of Grant, and does not believe that the latter wants a third term. He thinks Blaine or Washburne preferable for the Presidency.

PRESIDENT Grant opposes a reduction of the army. The country could well spare the expense of maintaining the troops now quartered in the Southern States—particularly after the tremendous rebellion at Summit, Mississippi, on account of Redmond, has been squelched.

Hons. J. M. Stone and H. M. Street.

The election of Hon. J. M. Stone, President pro tem. of the Senate, and Hon. H. M. Street, Speaker of the House, from so large a number of able and worthy members, was a distinguished testimonial to the qualifications and services of those gentlemen. Nothing facilitates legislation so much as competent officers, in whose integrity the bodies over which they preside have confidence.

The Holman Resolution and the Southern Pacific R. R.

The resolution of Holman, of Indiana, declaring against Government aid to corporations and works of improvement, ought to have been so framed as to have excepted the Mississippi levees, the Centennial and the Texas Pacific Railroad. Otherwise it would not have received our support. They are all National objects, not the least important of which is the Railroad. It is needed by the Government to overcome the Union Pacific monopoly, which yields to its owners a net profit of \$5,000,000 per annum. It is needed for the transportation of military stores and troops for the protection of exposed frontier settlements and the Pacific coast. It is needed for the transportation of the U. S. mails. Its location is Southern and Western, but its objects are general and national.

We fully concur with "Anti-Radical" that the selection of Judges and Chancellors should be confined to the men who co-operated with the Democrats and Conservatives in overthrowing Radicalism in the late election, until the roll of capable and qualified members of the bar in that party has been exhausted. It will be time enough, then, to take up the men who have been giving aid, comfort and support to the most corrupt administration that has ever disgraced any country, and the evils of which the people of the State will feel when nothing shall remain of it except a disagreeable recollection. Besides, rotation in office is a cardinal tenet of the Democratic creed, and the men who have abetted Radicalism for years and enjoyed the honors and emoluments of office during the long and bitter period of Radical domination, will have no right to object to the application of the doctrine to themselves, even tho' they are possessed with learning "above their fellows."

Shall Gov. Ames be Impeached and Removed?

In considering whether the people of Mississippi shall, by the application of what B. F. Butler aptly styles "the conservative, effectual and practical" remedy, of impeachment, rid themselves of Adelbert Ames, as the Chief Magistrate of the State, in consequence of his gross abuse of power—his omission of the things he ought to have done, and commission of the things he ought not to have done—we are met by the inquiry, Has he committed any of the offences which are clearly defined as impeachable by the Constitution, and must his offences be indictable to be impeachable?

We answer the first inquiry in the language of Manager Butler, in the trial of President Johnson:

The House of Representatives shall solely impeach; the Senate only shall try, and in case of conviction, the judgment shall alone be removal from office, and disqualification for office, or both. These mandatory provisions became necessary, to adapt a well known procedure of the mother country to the institutions of the then infant republic. But a single incident only of the business was left to construction, and that concerns the offences and incapacities which are the ground-work of impeachment. This was wisely done, because human foresight is inadequate, and human intellect fails, in the task of anticipating and providing for, by positive enactment, all the infinite gradations of human wrong and sin, by which the liberties of a people and the safety of a nation may be endangered from the imbecility, corruption and unhalloved ambition of its rulers.

In other words, the causes for the application of the remedy of impeachment and removal were purposely not defined, but were left to the discretion of the Legislature, whose members are responsible to their consciences and the people, for the wise and patriotic use of the power with which they are invested.

In reply to the second inquiry, we will again rely for our guidance upon the authority cited by Manager Butler, in the case above mentioned. Addressing the Senate, he said: "I pray leave to lay before you a brief of all the precedents, and authorities on this subject, (of remedy by impeachment,) for which I am indebted to the exhaustive and learned labors of the Hon. William Lawrence, of Ohio, member of the Judiciary Committee of the House, etc., in which I fully concur, and which I adopt."

From the "brief" thus "adopted" and "conceded in" by Manager Butler, we will proceed to quote:

In England, impeachment may, to some extent, be regarded as a mode of trial designed, *inter alia*, to punish crime, though not entirely so, since a judgment on an impeachment is not a judgment on an indictment in the King's bench. Here impeachment is only designed to remove persons from office, and the party convicted is subject to indictment, trial, and punishment, in the proper courts.

It is absurd to say that impeachment is a mode of procedure for the punishment of crime, when the Constitution declares its object to be removal from office and disqualification to hold office, and that "who party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law," for his "crimes."

The framers of our Constitution, looking to the impeachment trials of England, and to the writers on parliamentary and common law, and to the constitutions and usages of our own States, saw that no act of Parliament or of any State Legislature ever undertook to define an impeachable crime, as defined in acts of Parliament and as recognized at common law, was prescribed for and adapted to the ordinary courts. (2 Hale, Pl. Crown, ch. 20, p. 150; 6 Howell St. Trials, 313, note.)

They saw that the high court of impeachment took jurisdiction of cases where no indictable crime had been committed, in many instances, and there were then, as there yet are, two parallel modes of reaching some, but not all, offenders: one by impeachment, the other by indictment.

With these landmarks to guide them, our fathers adopted a Constitution under which offences, misdemeanors and felonies, and, in some cases, misdemeanors may be the subject of impeachment, although not made criminal by act of Congress, or so recognized by the common law of England or of any State of the Union. They adopted impeachment as a means of removing men from office whose misconduct rendered them unfit to occupy official position.

All this is supported by the elementary writers, both English and American, on parliamentary and common law; by the English and American usage in cases of impeachment; by the opinions of the framers of the Constitution; by contemporaneous construction, at and since the time, in a manner not properly cognizable before the ordinary tribunals. And he proceeds to say, the remedy is by impeachment.

It takes no great reasoning power to discern that the principles here asserted and the rule laid down for the employment of the remedy of impeachment, apply with overwhelming force to the case of Gov. Adelbert Ames. "Our fathers," says this high Republican authority, "adopted impeachment as a means of removing men from office, whose misconduct imperils the public safety, and renders them unfit to occupy official position." If Gov. Ames' "misconduct" has not demonstrated his unfitness for "official position," his tampering with the judiciary—his inciting riot and murder—his organizing a standing army under the lead of pretended officers not

confirmed by the Senate, and, therefore, not authorized to act in that capacity, and his subordination of the civil to the military authority—his divers violations of the Constitution in its requirements, which are so plain that a wayfarer man, though a fool, could not err therein—his scandalous slanders upon the State and people he claims to represent, and his lawless endeavors, by means of a race war, to embroil them in difficulties with the United States government, in order to further the basest partisan ends—if the facts, we say, do not prove the "unfitness" of Adelbert Ames for the office whose powers he has abused—if they do not prove that his occupancy of it "imperils" the public safety, and consequently plead, trumpet-tongued, for his removal, what in the name of common sense, of truth and of justice, do they prove?

The Mutterings of a Coming Storm.

On technical grounds, Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, (who a few years ago was as deep in the mire of official rascality as any of the carpet-bag clan but who has scented the breeze of the revolution which is destined to sweep the whole concern into oblivion and has taken the precaution to save himself,) withholds commissions from Whipper (ignorant and depraved negro) and Moses (corrupt scallawag) and his action is approved by right thinking men of all parties.

It is curious to examine the grounds on which these bad characters were elected to the Bench of South Carolina, by the ignoble rabble styling itself a Legislature. It turns out that the African element which dominates the body, drew the color line, and these selections were the product. The member who nominated Whipper said:

"We must have and will have colored men on the Bench. * * * I want a colored man; we all want colored men."

Speaker Elliot, the negro Radical leader, who was the delight and idol of Radicalism in the last Congress, and is now the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in South Carolina, seconded the motion, with warm approval of the spirit which prompted it. The "line" was drawn, and the infamy was perpetrated from which Chamberlain has interposed his executive prerogative to save the State.

In this desperate villainy of the black-and-tan Legislature of South Carolina, is plainly to be seen the forerunner of a movement which is destined to hurl its authors and their political organization from power. It promises to be a repetition of what has occurred in Mississippi and other Radical-ruled and robbed States. Already a mass meeting has been held in Charleston, in which the people have solemnly resolved to strike a brave and manly blow for deliverance. May God defend the right.

The Message.

The message is characteristic. Its author abused his privilege by inflicting a most insulting and scandalous tirade upon the Legislature. Resolutions befitting the misdemeanor were introduced in both houses. The House passed a resolution, introduced by Gen. Tucker, appointing a committee to investigate his charges against the people of the State; and also a resolution introduced by Judge Hudson requesting him to specify the counties in which the frauds and crimes vaguely mentioned in his message, were committed.

In the Senate, Mr. Fewell took the animal by the horns, in resolutions declaring that the offensive document be returned to its author, with a request that if he has any information to give "of the State of the government" he will communicate it.

"Doubts."

Some of our best meaning friends, it is said, have "doubts" about the "expediency" of impeaching and removing Gov. Ames. "Doubts" about placing yourself beyond the reach of the viper that lies coiled ready to strike again with his poisonous fangs, whenever opportunity offers! How well does the truth, uttered by the immortal poet of nature, apply:

"Our doubts are traitors,
And make us lose the good we oft might win,
By fearing to attempt."

The head of the black line of the last Legislature, Cessor of Jefferson, wagged considerably yesterday, but so much of the tail end of the line was cut off last November that the wagging will not do any harm.

CAPT. GEO. M. GOVAN, Clerk of the House, has appointed Col. Kinloch Falconer of Marshall, James H. Neville, Esq., of Kemper, and Col. C. A. Brouger of Hinds, as his assistants.

WE ought to have a message from the Governor, so-called, every day—the waving of the bloody shirt is so refreshing to the Radical party.

The Blaine Amendment.

The following is the text of the proposed amendment to the Constitution offered by Mr. Blaine:

"No State shall make any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or no money raised by taxation in any State for the support of public schools, or derived from any public fund thereof, shall ever be under the control of any religious sect; nor shall any money so raised ever be divided between religious sects or denominations."

Now let an additional amendment be adopted that the earth is round, that it revolves around the sun, and that every man, without regard to race, color, etc., has a right to larrup his own jackass, and then let us "have peace."

THE Legislature has gone to work with a will. Several important repealing and reformitory bills have already passed the House.

D. P. PORTER, Esq., Secretary of the Senate, has appointed Mr. W. J. Brown, Jr., assistant.

No smoking will be permitted in the lobby of the Senate.

DeSoto County.

At the mass meeting of the citizens of DeSoto, held at the court house, on the 3d day of January, 1876, Col. T. B. Jones, chairman of the Democratic-Conservative Central Club, called the meeting to order. He stated that he called it for the purpose of giving an expression of choice between Hons. L. Q. C. Lamar and J. Z. George, for U. S. Senator. But if it be the wish of the citizens in attendance to make it a mass meeting, he would put the question, which was carried.

On motion, Col. T. B. Jones was appointed chairman, and Col. F. LaBauve, Secretary.

Mr. W. D. Howze submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we congratulate the Democratic-Conservative party of Mississippi upon the auspicious victory that crowned the efforts of her patriotic citizens in the last election to overthrow the reign of ignorance and corruption, and pledge ourselves not to relax in our duty until the State is restored to the rule of her own people, and carpet-baggers and corruptionists are expelled from places of power.

Resolved, That in filling offices, the State is to poor to give office too any as a reward for duty well done; that Mississippi needs the aid, and is entitled to the services, of any and all her sons, in whatever position they can best serve the public good, and that the present time will surely find work for all to do to reap the fruits of the victory we have won.

Resolved, That the universal respect in which Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar is held by the whole people, his eloquence and his courage, his devotion to the South, point him out as the right and proper person to represent us in the United States Senate, and that we would rejoice at his election by the present Legislature.

Dr. L. L. Saunders offered the following, as a substitute to the above:

"We, the citizens of DeSoto, looking back from our present stand-point upon our recent, important and exciting canvass, and our glorious triumph in the election of the men of our choice, are more fully convinced than ever of the wise and judicious selection we have made of good, true and intelligent men to represent us and our interests in the councils of our State; therefore,

Be it Resolved, Having implicit confidence in the integrity and ability of our Representatives, we feel that it is unnecessary and unwarranted, under existing circumstances, for a confiding constituency to trammel their judgments, or attempt to control their actions, by any instruction whatever, in regard to the casting of their votes for U. S. Senator, or upon any other question that may arise, not discussed during the canvass."

Which, upon motion of Mr. W. W. J. A. Boon, was laid on the table by an overwhelming majority.

The vote was then taken on the original resolutions, which were adopted. The Press and Times, Memphis Appeal and Jackson Clarion were requested to publish these proceedings, and a copy thereof be sent to our State Senators and Representatives in the Legislature.

After three cheers for Lamar, the meeting adjourned.

T. B. JONES, Chairman.

F. LABAUVE, Sec'y.

Critical Condition of A. H. Stephens.

The World's special from Atlanta reports Alex. H. Stephens' condition unfavorable. The trouble is a severe cough and expectoration. The bronchial tubes are affected, but not the lungs. His attendants think he cannot recover, and he himself recognizes the early approach of death.

Morton is spending his holidays in the cheerful task of working up stuff to be passed upon the Senate for testimony in support of his resolution to "reorganize hell in Mississippi." Every carpet-bag blood-sucker who has lost his grip as a result of the late election, is ready to swear to anything the Indiana malignant wants in the shape of a proof that the innocent Africans were driven like lambs to the slaughter, without opening their mouths, away from the polls on election day. But there is a melancholy prospect, after all, that Mr. Morton will waste his venom on the desert air of the Senate. The day when revolutions of the Kellogg-Durell pattern were possible, has departed.—Chicago Times.

Who Shall Be Our Judges?

EDITORS CLARION: While the U. S. Senatorship and impeachment are receiving their due share of public attention, it is to be hoped the no less important matter of the judicial appointments will not be overlooked. Where shall we get our judges and chancellors?

I have been astonished to learn that in some localities even Democratic and Conservative members of the bar have expressed themselves in favor of re-appointing men, who for the last six or eight years, and up to a short time since, when the tide showed unmistakable signs of changing, adhered to the Radical party, and battled for its most odious measures, and who were devoted followers of Alcorn and Ames. I confess that such expressions fill me with disgust, and suggest the suspicion that our time and money spent in the late canvass were foolishly sacrificed.

The material for judges in our ranks must indeed be scarce, or inferior in quality, if we are reduced to the extremity of taking up former Ames and Alcorn men.

It seems rather cool for a man who has, since the beginning of reconstruction and carpet-bag government in Mississippi, parasite-like sucked his subsistence from the Radical tree, at the expense of the outraged taxpayers, to turn blandly to the victorious party, now that the rotten trunk he so lately clung to has fallen, and ask to be continued in office. But upon the so-called "expediency" that would tolerate such effrontery for a moment.

The honest citizenship of Mississippi won on the 2d November a victory over the most corrupt of parties, and I say, emphatically, to them belongs the benefits of victory.

Men who have adhered to principle in adversity, who have labored for their livelihood in their various callings during all the dark years of Radical rule, true to the cause of patriotism, and untempted by the allurements of place, should now enjoy whatever honors and emoluments the party may have to bestow.

ANTI-RADICAL.

Tallahatchie County.

EDITORS CLARION: I am requested as Secretary pro-tem., of the "Tallahatchie Con-Dem. Club," to forward to you the following resolutions for publication.

Respectfully,

SPENCER BAILEY.

WHEREAS, The duty of electing a U. S. Senator will soon devolve upon our Legislature, and feeling as we do a deep interest in this election, and having a due appreciation of the unbounded intellect, sterling worth, and unparalleled statesmanship of the renowned and gifted son of Mississippi, Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar; and feeling a deep and sincere gratitude for his past faithful services, therefore it is, by the "Tallahatchie Central Democratic Club,"

Resolved, 1st, That Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar, is our unanimous choice for the U. S. Senate, not for the selfish reason alone that he can be of more service to us than any other living man, but because we feel that Mississippi is due him a debt of gratitude which she can never pay, and because we feel that Mississippi would not do justice to her sister Southern States were she, at this most critical moment in politics to fail to elect her gifted son, Col. Lamar, to this honorable position.

Resolved, 2d, That our Senator, Col. W. H. FitzGerald, and our Representative, Col. J. S. Bailey, are hereby earnestly and respectfully solicited to consult the views and feelings of their constituents in casting their votes for U. S. Senator.

Resolved, 3d, That this club tender their sincere thanks to Gen. J. Z. George, Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, for the able and efficient manner in which he conducted the late canvass.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the Jackson Clarion and delivered to the Tallahatchie News.

L. G. POLK, President.

"The Devil is Sick and the Devil a Saint Would Be."

Hinds County Gazette.]

The Jackson Times claims the honor of having been the first who "exposed and denounced the leaks in the extravagant public printing establishment." And yet the Times was for continuing the "leaks," for it failed to keep step with the only men and the only party in the late contest that promised to stop those surging "leaks." Had the Times, after exposing the "extravagant printing establishment," supported some other party than the "extravagant printing party," it might now come in for the State printing. As it is, however, it has no claim. The Times would not even assist the Ames' infamous "judicial printing bill," much less would it support men determined to overthrow the Pilot monopoly. The truth is, the Times saw safety, during the late canvass, only in "waving the bloody shirt," and now the people are willing that it should continue on in that patriotic enterprise. Let the editor add to his editorial corps Mrs. Esquire Haffa, and that he school-teacher who was shot at Clinton, and the she school-teacher who reported all the glass broken out of the Raymond postoffice, and the Gazette desired to "intimidate the U. S. Court," and its fortune will be made, without the State printing.

Always happy to meet his customers—the butcher.

Soft hearts often harden, but soft heads never change.

Mississippi Legislature.

The following are the names and residences of the members of the Legislature. Democrats who had not located when this list was made out will oblige us by informing our reporter of their residences or of any changes.

SENATE.

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
Allen, R. H.	Edwards House
Albright, Geo. (col.)	Edwards House
Barry, F. S.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Calliope, C. G.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Carter, J. C.	Rohrbacher's, Room No. 1
Catchings, T. C.	Edwards House
Everett, J. E.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Fewell, J. W.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
FitzGerald, W. H.	Edwards House
Foot, H. W.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Farling, Chas. E.	Edwards House
Graham, T. B.	Edwards House
Gray, J. C.	Edwards House
Griffin, H. C.	Edwards House
Hooker, H. C.	Edwards House
Johnston, A. R.	Edwards House
Mendenhall, T. L.	Rohrbacher's, Room No. 1
Metts, M. A.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Morgan, J. E.	Edwards House
McCaskill, J. L.	Edwards House
McNeil, J. L.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Oldham, S. T.	Edwards House
Pratt, F. B.	Edwards House
Reynolds, R. O.	Edwards House
Simms, W. H.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Smith, J. J.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Stewart, A. (col.)	Edwards House
Stone, J. M.	Edwards House
Sullivan, M. B.	Edwards House
Taylor, R. H.	Edwards House
Terry, C. C.	Washington House
Thompson, R. H.	J. R. Roberts
Thornton, J. H.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Tuttle, W. H.	Mrs. Bulkeley
White, W. H. (col.)	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Whitney, C. W.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger

HOUSE.

Aldrich, Ed.	Mrs. Saunders
Amacker, J. H.	Edwards House
Bailey, J. S.	Mrs. D. Shubert
Baker, A. J.	Edwards House
Barksdale, W. R.	J. Z. George
Bassett, W. H.	Dr. S. R. Jones
Bean, W. D.	Dr. S. R. Jones
Bell, T. P.	
Blount, I. T.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Boyd, S. W.	
Bridges, J. E.	
Brown, S. P. A. (col.)	
Byrd, C.	
Byrd, H. J.	C. Hinckley
Campbell, L. A.	Mrs. S. J. Yerger
Carter, S. S.	S. J. Yerger
Carver, H. C.	S. J. Yerger
Causey, J. M.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Crosland, J. A.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Cessor, J. D. (col.)	Rev. Mr. Galloway
Chiles, A. (col.)	Anglin
Clay, Green	
Clifton, O.	Residence
Cochran, A. J.	Washington House
Crum, Wm.	Dr. S. R. Jones
Dabney, M.	
Dear, H. C.	Mrs. Saunders
Denson, J. N.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Drake, E. S.	Rev. Mr. Galloway
Dyer, J. H.	Anglin
Edwards, W. W. (col.)	
Eryin, E. H.	
Fairly, J. T.	Mrs. Saunders
Featherston, W. S.	Mrs. Saunders
Floyd, D. E.	Edwards House
Forney, J. W.	Washington House
Garrett, T. B.	Washington House
Gayden, F. T.	Edwards House
Gibson, W. J.	Mrs. Saunders
Gillis John	Rohrbacher's, Room No. 1
Gowan, J. H.	Washington House
Guthrie, B. H.	Edwards House
Guyton, D. T.	Washington House
Hall, Jr., J. G.	Edwards House
Harper, G. W.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Hebron, J. L.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Hickman, B. H.	J. J. Rohrbacher
Hogan, J. E.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Horton, G. G.	Washington House
Huddleston, G. B.	
Hudson, R. L.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Jacobs, M. A. C.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Jagers, J. L. (col.)	
Jarnagin, H. L.	Dr. S. R. Jones
Jayne, Jr., J. M.	Edwards House
Jenkins, D. (col.)	
Johnson, D. W.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Johnson, W. B.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Jones, M. B.	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Jones, W. H. (col.)	Mrs. H. R. Yerger
Leigh, J. E.	
Leigh, G. H.	Anglin
Leigh, G. H. (col.)	Mrs. Bulkeley
Massingill, G. M.	
Meade, J. L.	J. J. Rohrbacher
Miller, G. W.	Hinckley
Mississippi, W. G.	
Morgan, H. L. (col.)	Anglin
Muldrow, H. L.	Edwards House
McCarroll, J. F.	Mrs. Saunders
McNair, A. C.	Rohrbacher's, Room No. 1
McNair, A. C. (col.)	J. J. Rohrbacher
McLaurin, D. D.	Mrs. Saunders
McLaurin, L.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Neilsen, Jas. C.	Washington House
Parsons, F. E.	Edwards House
Parker, S. E.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Pennington, I. L.	
Percy, W. A.	Washington House
Powell, S. W.	Edwards House
Reynolds, L. P.	Mrs. Saunders
Riley, Saml. (col.)	
Rogers, D. W.	Mrs. Bulkeley
Rowan, E. A.	Hinckley
Sandlin, S. A. (col.)	
Sandlin, S. A.	Rohrbacher's, Room No. 1
Shands, G. D.	Edwards House
Shattuck, J. W.	
Shelby, J. L. J.	Washington House
Shrock	
Shrock, W. H. H.	Washington House
Shrock, Thos.	
Stines, E. A.	Washington House
Stines, H. M.	Mrs. Saunders
Stines, W. H.	Washington House
Stines, J. L.	
Stines, W. W.	Edwards House
Stines, R. F.	Edwards House
Stines, F. R. W. (col.)	Edwards House
Stines, G. (col.)	
Stines, W. C.	Mrs. Penas
Stines, J. A.	Edwards House
Stines, E. S.	
Stines, J. B.	